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CONTRIBUTORS TO THE OCTOBER NUMBER

The Danish painter, COUNT HARALD MOLTKE, has taken part in expeditions to Greenland, and has also visited Iceland and Lapland. In 1898 he first went to Disco Island on the coast of Greenland with Dr. Steenstrup and the botanist, Morten Porsild. He took part in the Danish "Literary Greenland Expedition" in 1902-1904, together with Mylius Erichsen, Knud Rasmussen, and Jørgen Brønlund. Of these four friends, Mylius Erichsen and Jørgen Brønlund perished on the Denmark Expedition. Knud Rasmussen is eagerly pursuing his explorations and has but recently departed on a new expedition with the main purpose of investigating the sources of the Eskimo language.

LOUIS BOBÉ is known especially for his researches into the genealogy and history of the Norwegian-Danish nobility. He has written numerous books of a historical-biographical character, and has edited various memoirs and letters of distinguished men and women of Denmark. In 1912 to 1915, Dr. Bobé travelled in Greenland, and after his return published *Grönlandske Relationer*. Since 1916 he has been an instructor at the University of Copenhagen.

WILLIAM THALBITZER is instructor in Greenlandic at the University of Copenhagen. In the years 1900 to 1914, he has three times made study trips to Greenland, visiting both the east and west coast. He is co-editor of *International Journal of American Linguistics*, contributor to the *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, and the author of various books on Eskimo life and civilization.

The REVIEW is indebted to our energetic representative in Copenhagen, Mr. KNUD HENDRIKSEN, for the zeal and discrimination in the collection of material which has made this Greenland Number possible.



Map Drawn by Harald Moltke

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME IX

OCTOBER, 1921

NUMBER 10

Greenland—A Two Hundredth Anniversary

By LOUIS BOBÉ

In Denmark and Norway various celebrations have been held this year to commemorate the fact that on July 3 two centuries had passed since the Norwegian clergyman, Hans Egede, preacher of the gospel and colonizer of Greenland in modern times, stepped ashore on that distant arctic land.

In Copenhagen a full and inclusive Greenland exhibition, containing, besides many articles fraught with memories of Egede and his family, groups, displays, and panoramas illustrative of conditions in the country and the daily life and activities of the people under Danish rule, has recently been opened in the restored rooms of Nicolai church. The University honored Egede's memory with a celebration, and in the near future a two volume work on Greenland with numerous illustrations and topographical maps will be published. Christian X, accompanied by Queen Alexandrine and the royal princes, extended his summer cruise, intended for Iceland and the Faroes, so far as to include Greenland also, and thus became the first Danish king to visit that distant possession of the Crown.

The history of Greenland through the ages tells of many brave deeds by vikings and mariners. Mile after mile, the coast line has been charted, often at the cost of dangers and hardships. The lustre of adventure surrounds this country which was discovered, lost, and won again for the Scandinavian North.

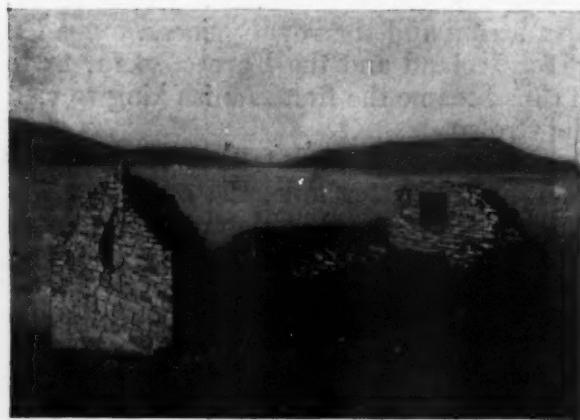
In his timbered viking ship the outlawed Eric the Red, in the year 982, steered his course across the ocean from Iceland to the east coast of Greenland. Following the shore, he rounded the southern point of the country and sailed up the west coast. There he settled by one of the pine-bordered deep fjords where, in modern times, the ruins of his stone dwelling, built after the old Icelandic manner,

have been discovered. After three years he went back to visit his home, and when he returned to Greenland again, many of the Icelanders, for whom he had painted the attractions of the country, went with him. Nor were they disappointed. They found a wealth of whales and seals, reindeer and birds, rivers rich in salmon, and luxuriant pastures which could sustain large herds of cattle and other domestic animals. The greater number of the newcomers settled in the southern part of the island, preferably in the present district of Julianehaab, while others went farther north and founded what afterwards became Godthaab and vicinity, the scene of Egede's activities. Around the year 1000 the ice-free coast from this spot at 64° north latitude down to Cape Farewell was in greater part inhabited. On their summer voyages, the brave Norsemen sailed past Disco Island as far as 73° north latitude. Moreover Eric the Red's son, Leif, discovered Helluland, Markland, and Vinland, which regions Professor H. P. Steensby, who recently passed away, has shown to be Labrador, Belle Isle Strait, and the St. Lawrence River.

When the colonies of the Norsemen were at their highest point of development, the southern settlement (known as Österbygden), around Julianehaab, consisted of 190 parishes, the western (Vesterbygden) around Godthaab, of 90. Between three and four thousand persons lived there in well organized communities patterned after the Icelandic. Their church life centered around sixteen parish churches with an episcopal residence at Gardar. Ruins of the celebrated Kakortok church are still preserved and are familiar from many pictures.

The flourishing and busy life that stirred within the shelter of the green-clad valleys, of which both the ancient sagas and the modern excavations speak so eloquently, was, however, doomed to destruction. Diseases, in particular the Black Plague which ravaged

Norway in 1349, thinned the ranks of the population and weakened its power of resistance. Those that remained either fell victims to degenerating influences, among which inter-marriage was one, or they succumbed in the struggles with the advancing Eskimos, of which the old Greenland legends tell. The last ship of which we hear brought news from Greenland in



CHURCH RUIN AT KAKORTOK FROM THE TIME OF THE OLD NORSE MEN

1410. The sphinx of the ice world brooded for centuries over unsolved mysteries.

Near the end of the fifteenth century, according to a manuscript brought to light by the writer, the friendly relations then existing between King Alfonso V of Portugal and King Christian I of Denmark led to a joint Greenland expedition twenty years before the voyage of Columbus. Its purpose was to find the Northwest Passage. The expedition was in charge of the Danish seafarers Pining and Pothorst, and there were on board two Portuguese noblemen, one of them being the well known Corte Real, the elder. They landed on the east coast of Greenland, at what is now the mission station Angmagssalik. There they traded with the natives, who met them in big boats without keels (woman-boats), but afterwards showed hostility. The project of Christian II to conquer Greenland with a large fleet, about 1520, and the three expeditions equipped by Frederik II in the period from 1568 to 1581 were all unsuccessful. Being unable to cut through the floating masses of ice along the east coast, they attempted the western route. The great English mariner M. Frobisher, in 1578, caught sight of the west coast of Greenland, which he took for the fabled land of the Zenians, Friesland. The same belief was held by J. Davis, who on his first arctic voyage, in 1585, gave Greenland Strait its name, while he called the more southerly region by the forbidding appellation Land of Desolation. He landed on the same spot where Egede later went ashore, and traded with the natives, of whom he gave the first account. On his second voyage, in 1586, when he touched at the same spot and afterwards followed the coast as far as to 73° north latitude, he became convinced that this country was the vanished Greenland.

Denmark's active sea-king, Christian IV, then realized that it was time to claim sovereignty over this old Norwegian-Danish Crown land. He therefore sent three expeditions to Greenland between the years 1605 and 1607, partly under command of British naval officers and the splendid navigator James Hall, of Hull, who undoubtedly had taken part in the voyages of Frobisher and Davis. On the first of these expeditions—from which he brought back with him some captured Greenlanders and a supply of narwhale teeth—Hall undertook a trip by boat from his anchoring place at 65° north latitude and charted the coast as far as to Disco Bay. The second took him to the same regions. But on his last trip, financed by some rich Englishmen, after whom he gave the name Ball's River to the Godthaab Fjord, this admirable man was killed, in 1612, by an arrow aimed by a native. In 1636 there was established in Copenhagen a Greenland company which equipped ships for Greenland, but could not make the enterprise pay. Relying on Hall's map, the Danish naval officer, David Danell, undertook three voyages during the years 1852 to 1854 with

the aid of a wealthy citizen of Copenhagen. He reached the places that Hall had visited, but likewise failed to make lasting connections. The only tangible result of the voyage was that Frederik III made special provisions for Greenland in his royal coat of arms, to which was added a polar bear, sitting, against a blue field.

Meanwhile the Dutch, with their proud traditions on the sea, had added their contributions toward the rediscovery of Greenland and the utilization of the hunting possibilities in Davis Strait. Enterprising Dutch merchants sent out ships which went as far as to 72° north latitude, and their commanders gave to many places the names they still bear. Hunting the big Greenland whales began at that time, and there grew up a lively barter with the natives who, in exchange for the pelts of foxes and seals, were given knives, nails, brass kettles, and such articles of luxury as beads and fancy coats. Toward the close of the century, Christian V tried in vain to assert his sovereignty over Greenland against the Dutch and the Hanseatic merchants, who also cruised in "Strat Davis," as the west coast of the country was called until about 1750, while Spitzbergen was known as Greenland. From Bergen, which had been the point of departure during the ascendancy of the Norsemen, an enterprising merchant once more sent out a ship, in 1708, and this brought back various products as well as information about the natives and a report that the most agreeable part of the coast was 64° north latitude.

What neither royal command nor diplomatic negotiation, neither commercial initiative nor brave seamanship, could accomplish toward once again acquiring Greenland for the Danish-Norwegian Crown, was achieved by a single individual, the clergyman Hans Egede from the northern part of Norway, who, in 1708, conceived the idea of preaching the gospel to the descendants of the old Norsemen—sunk into heathendom and barbarism. For more than ten years he fought the ill will and indifference of ecclesiastical and secular authorities both, until, in 1721, he at last succeeded in organizing a private company in Bergen, which equipped three ships for Greenland. In one of these he embarked, together with his brave wife, Gertrud Rasch, and their three small children. After a stormy passage, they reached Greenland, and landed, on July 3, 1721, at the very spot where the colony of Godthaab now stands. For fifteen long years he remained in the country, constantly struggling to maintain his position, and overcoming the suspicions of the natives by his charity and humane care, while he learned their difficult language by persistent application. Navigation ceased on account of the ice blockade. The Dutch burned down the settlement, and the company became insolvent. The government then took over the trade and sent an armed force to occupy a fort, a movement which failed of success, and Christian VI gave up all further efforts. This forced Egede to abandon his mis-



HANS EGEDE, KNOWN AS THE APOSTLE TO GREENLAND, AND HIS WIFE, GERTRUD RASCH

sionary labors and, with the aid of his wife, begin trade, in order to provide food for his family and the people of the colony. When at last the king, moved by his appeals, decided to support the mission work, a Greenlander, returning from Denmark, brought with him the smallpox to the country, and the colony Godthaab (established in 1728) with its large trade district was laid almost waste by the disease. But in this time of trial the rare qualities of Egede and his wife stood the test. What these two accomplished by their untiring charity, their aid and comfort to the sick and dying, is one of the brightest pages in the history of the Protestant Church. Gertrud Rasch succumbed under the superhuman strain, and Egede, himself broken in health, returned home, in 1736, taking the body of his "faithful Sarah" as his sole worldly possession.

Egede's two brave sons, Povl and Niels, continued his missionary labors. The work of colonization also grew, and gradually Egede's plan of establishing a chain of trading posts along the coast at intervals of about sixty miles was realized. Between the years 1734 and 1742 Christiansaab and Jacobshavn colonies were established in North Greenland and Frederikshaab in South Greenland. In 1749 the Royal Trading Company took over the commerce hitherto carried on by individuals with the authority and support of the State. Under its management six new trading posts were built between the years 1754 and 1773, one of them being Upernivik, which is still the most northerly colony of Denmark, so that Egede's magnificent plan of encircling the entire west coast from 60° to 73° north latitude was

finally made a fact. He was himself appointed bishop of Greenland, and as such labored unceasingly until his death, in 1758, to christianize the natives and to spread information about the country through writings of lasting value.

In 1775 the Royal Danish Trade Monopoly for Greenland was created. Exploration of the east coast was brought a great step forward through the woman-boat expedition of the Danish naval captain, V. A. Graah, who followed the southern part of the shore to 65° and 18' north latitude. Half a century passed, however, before Danish investigation of Greenland assumed a real scientific character through the creation of a Commission for the Direction of Geographical Research in Greenland, which was formed by the government in 1878 and is still functioning. The first members of this commission were the noted mineralogist, Professor F. Johnstrup, and the admirable explorer and friend of Greenland, H. J. Rink. In order to improve the faulty maps of Greenland, a number of naval officers were sent out, and they discharged their task with credit, as did also the Danish mineralogists, zoologists, and botanists who in the course of time accomplished work valued in the international scientific world. In 1883 to 1885 Commander Holm, who is still living, made his famous woman-boat expedition to the east coast of Greenland. The chief results of this trip were, in the field of geography, the discovery of Christian IX's Land north of the coastal territory chartered by Graah, and, in that of ethnology, by the information about the heretofore unknown Eskimo tribes at Angmagssalik (since 1894 a Danish missionary station). In the north, exploration of the east coast was carried on by C. H. Ryder who with his ship in 1891 to 1892 charted the big, almost unknown territory near Scoresby Sound, while the distance from there to Angmagssalik was explored and mapped out by the expedition of the Carlsberg Foundation in 1898 to 1900, under the daring and capable leadership of G. C. Amdrup.

The Danish expeditions of the present century—those of foreign countries must be passed over here—are still fresh in memory. We have space only to enumerate them: Mylius Erichsen's literary expedition in 1903 to 1904 with the first sledge journey across Melville Bay to Cape York, the result of which was the inclusion of the Polar Eskimos among the Danish Greenlanders; the Denmark expedition in 1906 to 1908, which had for its objective the northeast corner of the island, and completed the charting of the Greenland coast, but which cost Mylius Erichsen and his two companions their lives; and, finally, the two journeys by Knud Rasmussen, the founder of Cape York Station (Thule), which is now brought under Danish jurisdiction. Knud Rasmussen's first sledge journey across the inland ice, in 1912, confirmed once for all the non-existence of the Peary canal, and his second Thule expedition in 1915 to 1918 explored unknown bays



Photo by Th. V. Krabbe

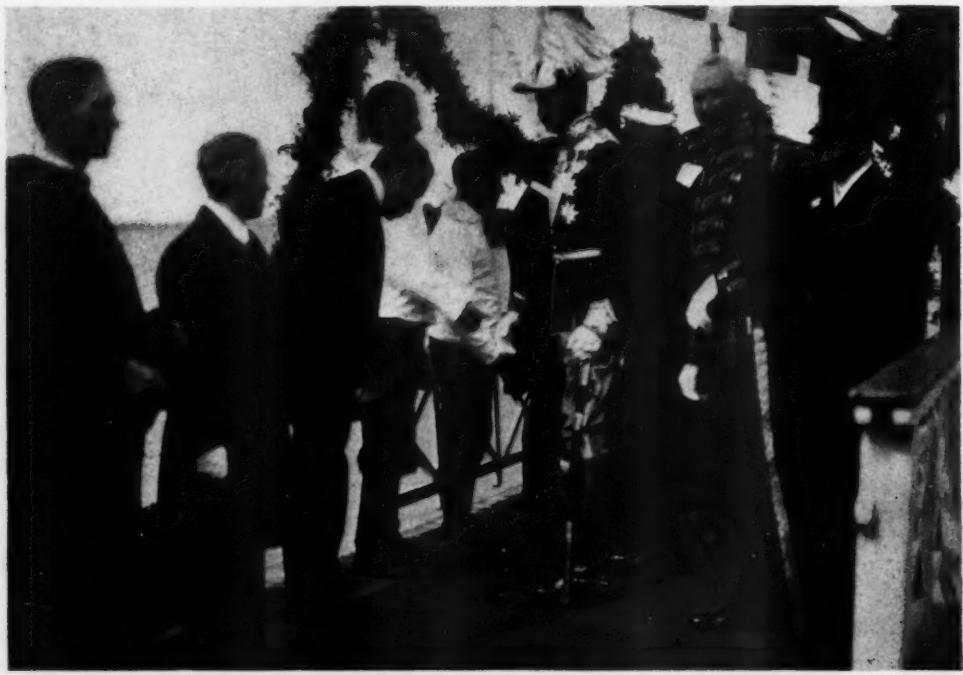
THE S. S. "HANS EGEDE," OWNED BY THE ROYAL GREENLAND TRADING COMPANY, IN THE ICE AT UMANAK

of the north coast. It was on the return journey across the inland ice that two of Rasmussen's companions lost their lives. Among all journeys across the inland ice since the ski trip of Nansen in 1888, that of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Koch, however, stands foremost. In 1912 he crossed from the northeast coast to Upernivik and wintered on the ice.

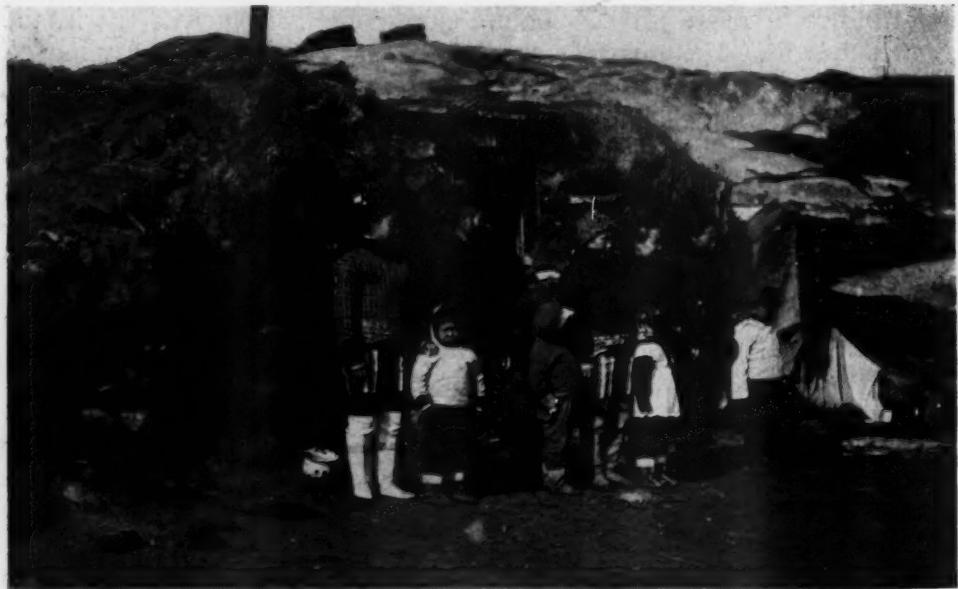
During the past two hundred years many brilliant feats have been accomplished in Greenland under the Danish flag, and much pioneer work, of which Denmark may justly be proud, has been achieved in every field of science. In the present year, when Denmark has reached the goal of her efforts in having the whole country placed under Danish rule with the consent of the powers, honor and thanks are due to the many brave men of other lands who have added their valuable contribution to our knowledge of Greenland. Among Americans mention must be made of Kane, Hayes, Hall, and Peary.



King and Queen in Greenland



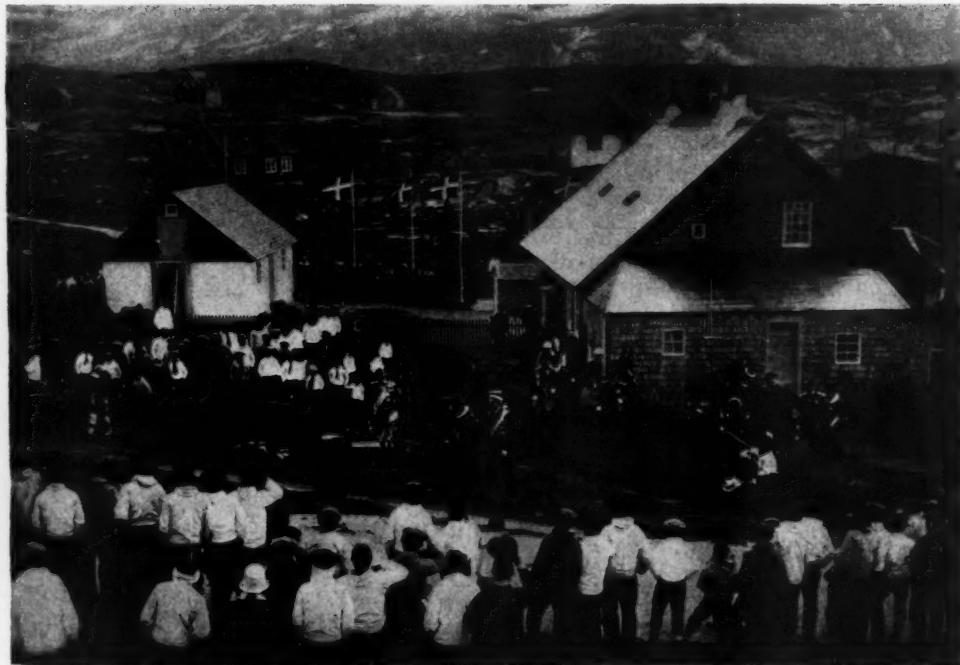
KING CHRISTIAN X RECEIVING THE EXPLORERS KNUD RASMUSSEN AND PETER FREUCHEN



A GREENLAND FAMILY WAITING FOR THE KING



KAYAKS AND WOMAN-BOATS OUT TO MEET THE KING'S SHIP



THE GODTHaab COLONY GREETS THE KING AND QUEEN



From a Painting by Harald Moltke
KNUD RASMUSSEN ON THE INLAND ICE

An Artist Among the Polar Eskimos

With Drawings by the Author

By HARALD MOLTKE

*Grönland med den gyldne Himmel,
Nunatakker og Snefjeldsvimmel,
Bjærge, som dybt i Havet staa,
Tinder, som langt i Skyerne gaa:
Grönland, Grönland, hvide Land!*

Greenland, inaccessible, remote, had for many thousands of years slept its sleep of a fairy-tale princess, encircled by stormy, ice-bound seas, visited only by screeching gulls or polar bears, until a mere chance brought it under human eye.

About the year 870, Gunnbjörn, the bold Norwegian sea-farer, son of Ulf Krake, crushed by the taxes of Harold the Fair-haired, determined to leave his native Norway and settle with his family and his herds in Iceland. Storms drove him far to the west, where he saw some islands. These he called the Gunnbjörn Archipelago.

Later, his tale was told in song and saga, but the land slept on in dreamless sleep.

The first to set foot on the nameless land was the dauntless and war-like Eric the Red. Yet it seemed as if the country preferred to continue its restful existence undisturbed. Though men from the North had found the mildest and most fertile spots, it was only with hardship and constant deprivation that life had been maintained there during the few centuries the soil had been conquered. Did the land regret, I wonder, having allowed the white man to approach its beautiful untouched majesty? Was its modesty abashed at meeting these uninvited guests who settled in spite of the nature of the country? It seemed so, for the puny natives, weaklings besides the aggressive Norsemen, were granted power to drive off the Vikings. It acknowledged the Eskimos as its own sons, sprung from its soil.

The veil of impenetrability, but not oblivion, again descends over the fairy country. Its very aloofness exerted a magnetic attraction over people from this side of the Atlantic. Again and again an attempt was made to raise the veil from the face of the beauty and reveal her form. Not until very recently has it been possible to trace the outlines of her coasts, and prove that she is an island—the greatest in the world—a veritable hemisphere.

Travelling in this country is no easy matter. It is now as when created. There are neither roads nor railroads, telegraph nor telephone. The Eskimos' own inventions must suffice, and in their very primitiveness they often show signs of genius.

After having made, in 1898, a short summer excursion to Disco Island, it was my privilege to cross nearly the entire length of Greenland, from north to south, during the summers and winters of 1902 to 1904. My impressions and experiences at that time have influenced my life since.

New Year's Eve of 1901 I spent in the home of a well-known professor in Copenhagen. Here a brilliant company was assembled in which Danish science and art were well represented. I had hardly entered before one of the sons of the house, seizing me by the lapel of my coat and stopping in the same way a dark young man who was passing, said, "You two belong together."

This was more true than he could know, for this young man was Knud Rasmussen. In the course of conversation during that evening, he told me much about his life. "I was born in 1879 in Jacobshavn. My father was a clergyman in North Greenland, but has now a parish here in Denmark. My mother's father, Fleischer by name, was manager of a colony, while her mother was an Eskimo. I have Eskimo blood in my veins and feel the bond which binds me to Greenland. When I was twelve years old, I was sent to Denmark to school, and now that I have passed my *student* examination, I have but one wish—

to return. I speak the language like a native, and I feel that my life is dedicated to Greenland. Unfortunately it is impossible to set off for that country without further ado, but my friend, the writer, Mylius Erichsen, and I have planned an expedition through all of Greenland to the most northerly human habitation, the little Eskimo tribe at Cape York. These people are heathens, and quite untouched by our civilization and culture. We are very desirous of having an artist with us, and I am happy in having met you this evening, for I feel that you are the man we want. I know that you were in Greenland during the summer of 1898, and I know your pictures from there. You paint Greenland and the Eskimos as I love them. You must go with us."

For a young man thirsting to use his powers as a painter, this was very tempting. A few days later, when Mylius Erichsen visited my studio, it was arranged that I should join the expedition.

A busy time followed. Pass, provisions, and all the necessary equipment for the long journey of two and a half years were to be secured. It was with happy feelings that on June 24, St. John's Day, 1902, we went aboard the screw steamer *Godthaab*, knowing that in its hold lay our belongings, photographic apparatus of various kinds, including three for taking moving pictures, journals, painting materials in abundance, and much else.

The trip across the North Sea and the Atlantic passed quickly, and at the end of June, in the most glorious weather, we reached the Colony Godthaab. Dressed as for the tropics in white from head to heel, we made by day wonderful excursions into the mountains and danced in the evening with the Eskimo girls in their picturesque costumes. The headquarters of the expedition were established in a deserted doctor's house. One room was made into a consulting room by our doctor, while I established a studio in another.

Our plan did not leave us much time to spend here, so we were soon off in a "woman's boat," so-called because rowed by six supple Eskimo girls, with an old experienced man as coxswain, who steers with an oar. The boat is merely a wooden frame work with sealskin stretched over. The first time I took my place in such a craft, I was afraid of stepping through the thin skin, through which the clear green water was visible. What a wonderful means of transportation a woman's boat is! If the weather is calm and the waves not too high, many a good day's journey is soon left behind. However, it is not very sea-worthy and generally hugs the shore; yet sounds and fjords twelve to sixteen miles broad can be crossed.

Some nomadic blood runs in us all, and a summer journey in Greenland, amidst scenery of magnificence and grandeur, is one of the greatest experiences a modern human being can have. How glorious to get up in the morning surrounded by mountains whose

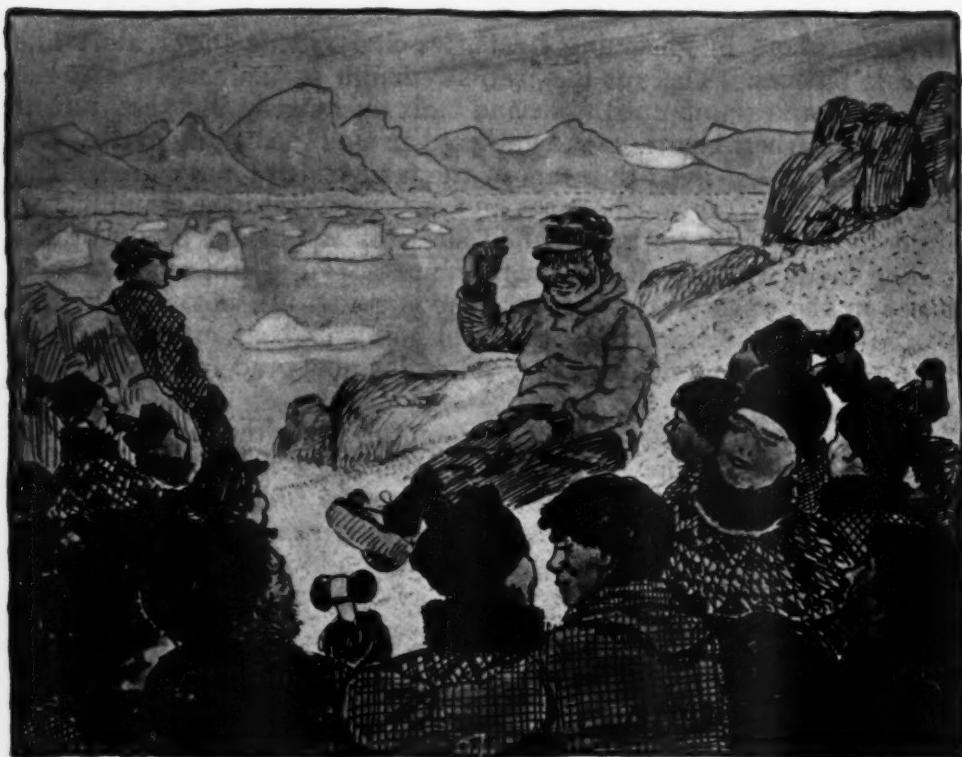
snowy summits are capped with clouds, whose base is plunged in the sea, and where in glistening inlets, ice-clad *fjælds* tower aloft like marble palaces. There is inspiration enough for an artist. Let me but draw and paint until my hand falls exhausted, and then return to the tent, where comrades are gathered around the boiling kettle. Let only him who has lived thus talk of the taste of food and coffee. The bed is made of fragrant heather, and one creeps into the sleeping-bag tired by the day's work, lulled to sleep by a purling brook or the rolling breakers, to awake in the morning refreshed and renewed by a night in the open air. Now the tent is rolled up, pots and kettles placed under the thwarts in the light woman's boat, which has lain beached on the sand during the night and is now gracefully riding the mirrored surface of the waves. Glad shouts of "*Seineksunej*"—"greetings"—fill the air, and we are soon following the coast, frightening huge flocks of eider ducks, some of which are shot for the evening meal. As a rule, at least two men in kayaks follow the boats, and from this slender, graceful, one-man craft, harpoon seals which spring up across our way, or shoot with light three-lobed feathered arrows after flying game. At the close of the day's journey, a landing is made just where one wishes—no permission necessary. Not to know where the next night will be spent is a glorious, liberating thought. One finds that the truest human existence is the free life of a hunter in unison with nature.

Yet when the way lies through field-ice, where sharp edges may gouge and tear, a journey in a frail boat of skins is fraught with danger and difficulties. After some glorious days at Godthaab Fjord, we experienced a rather trying crossing to the outpost, Kangerk, a few miles from Godthaab where Jørgen Brønlund, Knud Rasmussen's childhood friend from Jacobshavn, was curate. He now joined the expedition, and followed us faithfully all the way to Cape York.

One day we made an egg-gathering excursion in women's boats to Cook's Islands, a few miles from Kangerk. The ice gave us no small amount of difficulty, but every one was in



JØRGEN BRØNLUND. DRAWN BY HARALD MOLTKE AT KANGERK. BRØNLUND DIED LIKE A HERO ON THE SECOND MYLIUS ERICHSEN EXPEDITION, WHEN HE DRAGGED HIMSELF ON FROZEN FEET TO A SPOT WHERE HE HOPED THE PAPERS HE CARRIED MIGHT BE FOUND



JUA, THE STORY-TELLER ON THE COOK ISLANDS

the gayest spirits, for Jua, the comic story-teller, was in one of the boats. We landed on one of the small flat islands, and here we literally waded in tern eggs which lay about everywhere covering the rocks and ground. Many baskets were filled, while flocks of terns, screeching and attacking us with their sharp beaks, circled in the air over our heads. Later we boiled quantities of the eggs, which are delicious when they do not contain young. Now a group formed about Jua, and laughter pealed in the still evening air. The next morning, camp was broken in a hurry, and we rowed directly home, for a storm was brewing. However, thanks to the irresponsible Jua, our spirits continued high.

Contrasts are sharp in Greenland. Soon weeping and wailing arose in our boat. We had found a buoy adrift, and as the young huntsman to whom it belonged was known to be off on the very dangerous Nardanak (halibut) fishing, and his mother was of our crew, she feared the worst, that the huge fish had upset the kayak, and her son was drowned. It proved to be only too true. Sammel never returned. Weeping and lamentation arose from all the homes. His family crouched together in their hut, unwilling to taste food or do anything, merely rocking back and forth and wailing.

Eskimos are violent in their joy, passionate in their sorrow. However, they are grown children. Sorrow does not last. A week passes; Sammel is forgotten; the carefree games go on.

Shortly after this we journeyed north. The weather was now cool and rainy. The Eskimos planted an oar upright in the woman's boat, fastened a sail to it, lay down in the bottom of the boat, and let the wind carry them along. In this way we reached the colony, Sukkertoppen (Sugar Loaf), where we jumped ashore in our water tight suits of skins like glistening bronze men. Here too was a glad, warm-hearted people, a veritable Eldorado for an artist. In the colony itself, the crowd that gathered about my easel was too much for me, and I moved with my models and the beautiful Dalarark to a lonely island. Just as I was nicely settled to paint, a man's head appeared very near. It was poor, jealous Jonas who had followed in his kayak. Dalarark teased him and made fun of him without mercy.

Before leaving Sukkertoppen, Mylius Erichsen, Brönlund, and I wandered across some of the inland ice and further to the colony Holsteinborg, which has an energetic, enterprising population.

Autumn storms had now set in, and as we were to cross the fjords where the currents from North and South Greenland meet, the woman's boat was exchanged for a wooden sailing vessel.



From a Painting by Harald Moltke
WALRUS FLENSING

Here we experienced an exciting walrus hunt. We surprised hundreds and hundreds of these elephants of the sea with their valuable tusks. They lay in heaps on islands and rocks, braying, grunting, barking, hissing, and whistling—an entire menagerie. So greatly did they resemble their surroundings that it was only after we had fired that we realized how many there really were. The mountains came to life and hurled themselves into the sea. When we reached Egedesminde, our boats were almost sinking under the weight of blubber and walrus tusks.

The winter was spent in Jacobshavn, where we bought dogs and sleds, for from now on our journey was to be made with these. Much practice was needed in the difficult sport of guiding them. Knud Rasmussen alone was an experienced dog-driver, for he had learned the art as a child.

Besides securing food for ourselves, we were now obliged to feed our dogs. There was not halibut enough in all of Jacobshavn, so we crossed to Christianshaab, on the other side of the huge Jacobshavn ice-fjord, where the pack-ice towered up, giving us much difficulty. We came safely over, however, purchased our fish, and were about to return, when we discovered to our amazement that the ice had vanished. Impatient as we were, with all our writing and painting materials in Jacobshavn, we were obliged to wait a week until the fjord froze again. We did not even have our own guns, but borrowed some old muzzle-loaders from the Eskimos, and went off for a day's reindeer hunting. Had the range of these been longer, we could have brought down many reindeer, for we saw them in huge herds—wild reindeer—not the cows of the Zoological gardens. An Eskimo, David by name, accompanied us. He led us to a valley where we soon saw the antlers of a deer over the crest of a hill. We crept along flat on the ground. Suddenly, as if by orders, a herd of fifteen rushed out, then stopped as suddenly, scenting the wind. We had agreed to fire simultaneously at a distance of 100 meters out of respect for the muzzle-loaders. The herd was now 500 meters away, and to our annoyance, before we could prevent it, we saw David cock his gun and shoot. Later we learned that he wished to use the echo, but, unfortunately, we fired too, as it seemed impossible that we should have another shot at reindeer that day. What happened though? After a headlong flight to the bottom of the valley, they veered suddenly and came wandering back toward us in small bewildered groups. Ten feet from me stood a magnificent buck, with huge antlers, its bearing like a stag, its eyes large and frightened, while its sides heaved like bellows pressing out the air. I struggled with my ramrod, but when the gun was finally in position, the reindeer had vanished as quickly and silently as it had come.

A few days later we crossed the fjord. We were now far into

the winter, and had not seen the sun for a long time. Its light might indeed faintly tint the southern heaven at noon, but we moved about in a strange, unreal dimness. Day was never day, merely an effort to become day. We experienced daily an atmosphere of sunrise and sunset, but never the brilliant flourish of light and color. What was happening far off there, where life was lived in light and luxury? Half a year had passed since we had had news from home, and another year would presumably pass before a message could reach us from the civilized world.

On Christmas Eve the Eskimos went from house to house, singing Christmas carols. Their singing sounded beautiful and awe-inspiring in the cold, starry night. We crept deep into our sleeping bags, and dreamed of Denmark.

When the sun returned, and winter had covered the country with snow and sealed sea, fjord, and sound with ice, at the end of February, we again went north. Our expedition now consisted of six spans with eight dogs for each sled. Danes had told us that we would be unable to cross the plateau, "the Major" on the Nugsuak peninsula. To say it was a neck-breaking adventure is to put it mildly, but over we came to the lovely colony, Umanark, where we visited Knud's uncle, Jens Fleischer, in Ikerasark, and were given a glorious reception.

On we pressed across the Svartenhuk peninsula, between small islands, over steep declines and ice half eaten by the current, so brittle that we plunged through continually and were obliged to throw ourselves on the sleds, while the dogs instinctively scattered to divide the weight over as large a surface as possible.

We reached Upernivik, at that time Greenland's most northerly colony, in pitch darkness and intense cold. We left it again on March 24, 1903, and after visiting Mr. Søren Nielsen, the second assistant manager, and his family in Tassinsark, we plunged into the unknown terrors of Melville Bay, across which no one had hitherto driven with sleds, though three expeditions had made the attempt.

Fortunately we were successful, and now Melville Bay no longer divides the Danish Greenland of that time from Cape York. Hitherto Danish Eskimos had only ventured a day's journey on bear-hunting expeditions on the fearful Melville Bay, for rumor told of a wild blood-thirsty people living far north, whom it was not good to meet. On the other hand, the Cape York Eskimos believed the same thing about those from the south. Yet they were bold, and ventured so far south that they could hear the dogs of their enemies' pack barking, before they turned back. This explains why the Cape York Eskimos, or Polar Eskimos as we called them, had, until 1903, when we established the connection, lived totally isolated from the outside world.

Melville Bay is a playground for polar bears. There they find

a certain measure of peace from man's persecution. We had many exciting polar bear hunts. The following I recall in particular. We started February 6, 1903, just as daylight began to tinge the southern heaven. Sleep did not seem to have refreshed the dogs. They were dull and tired after the long trip of the foregoing day. Knud and I were ahead. Rualuna and Krojodark, two Polar Eskimos, drove just behind us, with other sleds still farther back. Suddenly Knud shouted "Bear!"

Yes, true enough, right in front of us a huge polar bear and its cub are paddling along. Their skins gleam golden against the blue and violet hues of the ice. They scent us and flee across the scattered pack-ice, turning back every moment or two as if curious to see whether we are following. The dogs are no longer tired, with tails between their legs. Every instinct they possess is alert. The sled rocks and dances along at a furious pace, and we must hold tight not to be flung out on the ice. The bears discover that we are gaining, and try to change their direction out across the impossible pack-ice. We cut the traces from Totoosark, our fleetest dog, and like an arrow he flies to chase the bears back to the smooth ice again. The sleds of the Polar Eskimos are lighter than ours, and they swirl past us quick as the wind. Two of their largest and strongest bear dogs are released, and the bears, driven by Totoosark into the open again, are suddenly brought face to face with two snarling bundles of black fur half crazed with excitement. A fight for life and death follows. The dogs, more agile, dodge the great paws. The cub seeks refuge under its mother's belly, and she bravely exerts every power against the offensive assailants. The air is clamorous with yelps and growls of dogs and bears. The two Polar Eskimos rush up and while the bears are busy defending themselves against the numerous dogs, they cast their heavy harpoons, tipped with the tooth of the



From a Painting by Harald Moltke
A DOG DRIVER AT JACOBSHAVN



KRAJUNGUARK, A POLAR ESKIMO WOMAN

were first discovered by G. Holm in 1883 are an exception) have for 200 years enjoyed the material and spiritual advantages of Danish culture, this little tribe of about 300 individuals has been forced to shift for itself. This has given them a certain free-born independence of demeanor which is refreshing. They are very skilful hunters and trappers. If only game exists, a clever family can maintain itself on a solitary island. The man harpoons or shoots seal, walrus, whale, polar bears, reindeer, polar fox, and birds. The woman skins the spoils, prepares the food, keeps the dwelling in order, sews clothes of hides for the entire family, cares for the children,

whale, into the side of the mother bear. Now that she has fallen, the cub is driven out onto the ice. It is more skilful than its mother, and uses its yearling strength and agility so well that it is no easy matter to bring it down with a couple of Winchester bullets, without injuring the dogs.

Ten months were spent among the Polar Eskimos. Our European provisions were exhausted, and we lived the same life as is lived by these, the most northern of all people of the globe. We found them kind, helpful human beings and admired the brave way in which they struggled for existence in these difficult latitudes. While their kinsmen from Upernivik and farther south (Eskimos from East Greenland which



A POLAR ESKIMO LAD



A WOMAN-BOAT IN THE FJORD

carrying them in a bag on her back when they are small,—they are with her day and night, and she is a devoted, patient mother. The man builds the winter hut of earth and stones, pitches the tent in summer, and builds the snowhouse in the early spring. Money was not known—in 1903—not even by name. On Knud Rasmussen's many long excursions over the inland ice, these people have proved ideal travelling companions, always able to secure food on the way, so that heavy, bulky baggage, the Achilles heel of every expedition, could be reduced to a minimum. Along the coast, seals and other large marine animals furnished food for men and dogs; across the ice and inland, reindeer and particularly musk oxen replenished the larder. Hunting the latter is a very strange sport. As a rule the polar wolf is their only enemy, and their method of self-defence is based on that fact. With tails toward the center, and sharp curved horns pointing outward, they group themselves in a circle, placing their calves in the middle. A bull rushes out from his place and, with lowered horns, charges the enemy, endeavoring to toss him in the air. It never goes far from its base, but returns to its position, and the next bull takes its turn. It is a very simple matter for the hunter or butcher to bring down as many of these animals as he needs, for they remain standing quietly until in utmost extremity put to flight by men and dogs.

These strange beasts are no longer to be found on Greenland's west coast, but toward the south and east coast they wander in small herds, presenting a strange spectacle with their huge heads, sharp,

beautifully curving horns, and thick hairy coats, which are so long on the sides that they brush the ground.

Greenland with its light-hearted people, its strange animal life, is in truth adventure's distant country. Yet civilization is approaching in great strides. In 1898 two months were required to reach Greenland, and now it seems strange enough to read in a Copenhagen newspaper one day of what happened in Godthaab or Jacobshavn the day before. Our Danish king, Christian X, is at present visiting his distant dominion. A new epoch is beginning for Greenland. On board the royal yacht, radiotelegraph brings us messages from our northern dependency. This is the first time a king has defied the long, dangerous journey, and he is, moreover, accompanied by his brave queen, and two young sons. This means much, and will mean more in the future. We who love Greenland and who have known her in her innocence, hope and believe that it will prove a blessing for land and people. In particular we hope that tact will be displayed toward the Polar Eskimos, that little band which, for thousands of years, has struggled so bravely at humanity's northernmost outpost.



From a Painting by Harald Moltke

A YOUNG GREENLAND WOMAN, A SISTER OF JÖRGEN BRÖNLUND, CARRYING HER CHILD IN A BAG OF SKINS ON HER BACK

Denmark and the Greenlanders

By WILLIAM THALBITZER

Americans of the white race feel a special interest in the aboriginal Indians as reminiscent of certain historical conditions and representing the indigenous culture of the New World. In the same manner, the Scandinavian countries give protection to two peoples of foreign race living within their boundaries.

Greenland is the home of the Danish Indians, descendants of the wild Skraelings mentioned in the old Icelandic sagas, close kinsmen of the North American Eskimos. Norway and Sweden harbor a similar group of alien lineage, the Laps, who live most frequently as nomads in the most northerly part of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Laps are called "Finnar" in the old sagas. While the latter have migrated to Scandinavia from the east—they belong to the Finnish-Ugrian race, related in speech and civilization to the Samoyeds of Siberia—the Eskimos must have come to Greenland from the west, and are an American race, showing traces of both Indian and Mongolian in their somatology and culture, but having their own language. Two hundred years ago the Greenlanders were quite untouched by European influence; now they are almost everywhere mixed with the Danes both as regards blood and civilization. Only in the most distant regions, far toward the east at Anemassalik and toward the north near Cape York in Mellville Bay, there are two unmixed groups comprising 500 and 250 individuals respectively. Even there, however, their civilization is fast losing its old Eskimo characteristics. The other 13,000 Greenlanders have abandoned the religion of their forefathers and their inherited customs which, though unlike our own, are on as high a plane. Yet all Greenlanders have retained their old language and, in part, their hunting habits. The oldest inhabitants still cherish traditions of their former pagan existence. Among these are historical legends of days when their forefathers led a free existence at the mouths of the great rivers in Alaska and Canada, trading and quarreling with the Indians in the interior. The same word, *Ergilhlit*, is used to-day both in Greenland and Alaska to designate the neighboring dwellers in the interior; in Alaska it is applied to the Indians, in Greenland to some legendary inhabitants of the inland ice. The Eskimos in both places call themselves simply *Innuit* (human beings), while they designate Europeans as *Qalhlunaat* (meaning uncertain). Some tribes have special names, as for instance the South Greenlanders, who refer to themselves as *Kalaalhliit*.

The Danish administration has stamped its impress on the Eskimo community. From fjord to fjord, small Danish trading posts, known as colonies, have been established, and from these colonies

radiate smaller outposts. Each post has its church, its school, and a store containing very much the same wares as a country store in Denmark. The trade in blubber and hides, which are brought in by the native hunters, generally passes through the larger trading centers, and the goods are sent to the Royal Greenland Trading Company, which is a State monopoly. The colonies are generally under Danish managers trained by several years' experience in Greenland, while the outposts are managed by native tradesmen of mixed race under the direction of the colonial managers. There are at present fourteen colonies in Greenland.

In the present year, the two hundredth anniversary of Egede's arrival, Denmark has by treaty acquired sovereign rights over the vast island. This, of course, includes the extreme northern coasts with the station Thule, among the Cape York Eskimos near Iwnaanganeq, at 77° north latitude, the most northerly inhabited spot in the world. The southernmost colony on the west coast, Julianehaab, with about 3,000 inhabitants, is the most densely populated district in Greenland. On the east coast there is only a single colony, Anemassalik, established in 1894. Communication with Greenland at present is carried on by a few sailing-vessels belonging to the Royal Trading Company and two small steamers. During the winter Greenland is totally without communication with the world, even telegraphic. The colony on the east coast is only visited once a year, at the end of August.

Before 1908 Greenland had no special laws, but was governed by regulations from an office in Copenhagen. The inhabitants were subjected to Danish officials, who ruled according to the more or less humane observances and instructions that naturally grew out of relations between a native and a foreign race and were then fixed by the Danish State. In 1774 the island was divided into a northern and a southern administrative province, each of which was and still is assigned to an inspector, the highest representative of the government in Greenland. From this division rose the designations North and South Greenland. One of the inspectors was given his seat in Godhavn on Disco Island. The seat of the other was and still is at Godthaab, the capital of South Greenland, the point at which Egede landed in 1721.

The administration as a whole is under a director in Copenhagen, who is subordinate to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Church and Schools. The bishop of Iceland is the bishop of Greenland as well. The prices of Greenland commodities are fixed according to a general scale established by the director. The medium of trade is partly Danish silver and copper coins, partly (in Anemassalik) aluminum coins, and partly Greenland paper currency, bills representing 1 krone, 50 öre, and 25 öre, which to begin with are blue,

but soon take on a brown color from blubber and the dirty hands of the natives.

In 1872, owing to the initiative of the director of the Trading Company, Dr. H. J. Rink, a communistic form of government, based on the original social condition of the population, was established within the Greenland community. A board of native representatives was chosen by the people in each district, and meetings were held a few times a year, under the chairmanship of the manager of the colony, to decide questions of common interest. In 1908 this regulation was slightly modified. The local boards were made entirely independent of Danish influence, and two additional general boards were established for North and South Greenland. These latter meet every summer under the chairmanship of the Danish inspector and hold a kind of parliamentary proceeding regarding the internal affairs of the country. They determine, for instance, the uses of the Greenland Common Fund derived from the Royal Trading Company, which, in addition to paying according to the fixed scale for the products from the Greenland posts, pays one-fifth of the total sum into the Greenland Common Fund.

During the present year a committee of Danish Greenlanders has been meeting in Copenhagen to revise the laws of Greenland, but the revision will hardly result in fundamental deviations from the course traced here. For the present at least, the monopoly system will not



Photo by the Author

TENTING GROUND ON A POINT OF THE ANEMASSALIK FJORD, WHERE THE DRUM CONTEST TAKES PLACE

be abolished, and the Greenland community is yet too young and too small to act independently in the great world.

Daily life in Greenland is characterized by a certain dependence on the store at the nearest Danish station or its branch at the outpost, but a still greater dependence, of course, on the chase at sea. The waves are the hunting-grounds of the Eskimo; his cattle are the seals and whales that he still pursues, often with the harpoon, though more frequently with the modern gun—which has by no means benefited the game. He follows the polar bear across the ice and hunts reindeer and polar fox in the interior of the country. Salmon, halibut, and sea-cod fishing forms an important addition to his means of livelihood. In recent years, dried and salted fish has become a valuable article of export. Selling the products of their country has greatly changed the mode of life of the natives.

Along the entire western coast and of late also at Anemasalik, the only inhabited point on the eastern coast, collections of folk lore have been made. Eskimos of old possessed a great unwritten literature, poems, drum songs, magic incantations, folk tales, and myths. With these and with the mummeries and sacred songs of the pagan priests (*angakkut*) the long winter nights passed. The religion of the Greenlanders was animistic, their priesthood a kind of shamanism. With the arrival of Christianity, however, the majority did not hesitate to adopt the religion of the Europeans. The *Innuit* are a modest, teachable folk, doubtful of their own powers, trustful toward strangers. Like all intelligent human beings, they seek to renew their own culture with foreign elements. Missionaries had no trouble in convincing them that their own national religion and morals were despicable, and the Eskimos believed that by being baptized with European names they received at the same time souls like the happy white men. That is why nearly all Greenlanders now have Danish names or imitations of such. Under the leadership of the missionaries, schools have been established everywhere. Small children in Greenland are



Photo by the Author

THE DRUM CONTEST, THE ESKIMO FORM OF JURIDICAL ACTION. IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ASSEMBLED MULTITUDE, THE SINGER ATTACKS HIS OPPONENT WITH A MALICIOUS SONG

now almost as well instructed as those in Denmark. They are made familiar with the elements of geography, the natural sciences, and history. Some Danish is taught in the larger schools, especially in the seminary at Godthaab where the native teachers are trained, but all school books are in Greenlandic. The Greenlandic language is used also in the two illustrated periodicals published, one in North and one in South Greenland,—the old *Atuagadliutit* (Reading Articles) and the new *Avangnamic* (the Northerner). There are three printing presses in Greenland. The language was reduced to writing by Hans Egede and his son Povl, who wrote the first Greenlandic grammar and dictionary in Greenlandic-Danish and Latin.

Modern Greenlandic authors but seldom go back to the old traditions of their people. Their principal works are translations of the Bible and religious books of the Christian Church—*Thomas à Kempis*, for instance, and several collections of psalms and poems—and the above named periodical, *Atuagagdliutit*, published since 1861, together with a few descriptions of the life of the people, and a novel by Mathias Storch. There are modern poets, artists, and one composer, Thomas Petersen of Godthaab. One of the best stylists is Knud Rasmussen who, in addition to his Danish books, has written several in his mother tongue, Greenlandic.

A national song has been composed by a native teacher, Hendrik Lund, from Nanortalik in the Cape Farewell district. Comprehensive collections of the old, original Eskimo poetry have been published in translations by H. Rink, Knud Rasmussen, Franz Boas, E. W. Nelson, and the author. Through these and subsequent translations the views of life held by the arctic races will, perhaps, in the future influence world literature in the same manner as the old songs of the Indians are said to have begun to influence lyric poets in America.



The Enander Memorial

Men and women of Swedish descent gathered from all parts of the Middle West, a Sunday last spring, to be present at the unveiling, in Chicago, of a monument to John A. Enander. Few men of Swedish birth have become so well known in the United States as Dr. Enander. In the years that he was editor of *Hemlandet*, his name was literally a household word in Swedish-American homes. He fulfilled to a remarkable degree the double task of the foreign language editor, that of interpreting America to the immigrant and of keeping alive the ties that bind him to the homeland. As a result, he won recognition both in his adopted land and in the land of his birth.

John A. Enander was born of peasant stock, in Sweden, May 22, 1842. A local paper at Hjo on the Wettern tells how, at the age of eleven, he became so enamored of an old printer's outfit that he wanted to begin publishing a paper then and there, and at fourteen he was actually embarked on such a venture. Seldom, the paper continues, has any editor had so grateful readers, for subscribers used to gather for hours before the paper came off the press to seize the first copies. The brilliant lad attracted attention and was sent to Wenersborg College, where, in spite of the fact that he had to support himself by writing for the daily press, he won high honors, especially in languages and history. In his senior year he conceived the idea of finishing his education at Augustana College, and this led to his coming to America.

Enander spent only three months as a student at Augustana College. Then he accepted the position as editor of the newspaper *Hemlandet* in Chicago, when his career as editor and writer and publisher began in earnest. In 1890 he returned to Augustana College, this time as an instructor in languages and literature. After three years, however, he again felt the call to newspaper work as offering a wider field for his gifts as writer and speaker and man of affairs. He again became editor of *Hemlandet*, a post which he held until his death. In addition he published two illustrated magazines and wrote numerous



DR. ENANDER

books as well as articles for periodicals both in the United States and in Sweden. He was a brilliant orator and a valued speaker in every Republican campaign from the time he assumed the editorship of his newspaper. In 1889, President Harrison appointed him United States minister and consul-general at Copenhagen, but a severe illness obliged him to resign the office.

It is seldom that any Swedish-American is received with such an outburst of popular welcome as was accorded Dr. Enander upon his visit to Sweden in 1906. People flocked to hear him speak, and students in particular came by the thousands, to shake hands with him and exchange a few words with him. He was twice received in private audience by King Oscar. A distinction that he valued was the gold medal "*litteris et artibus*" bestowed upon him by King Oscar in 1905.

Among his books *The History of the United States* in two volumes is perhaps best known; it has been translated into Danish and Norwegian. His orations, essays, and poems are collected in *Selected Writings of John A. Enander*. *The Northmen in America* is a study of the discovery of America by the Norsemen, while *The Character of Our Forefathers* is based on the Icelandic sagas. *The Swedish Poetry of the Nineteenth Century* is an anthology with biographical notes.

Dr. Enander's death occurred in 1910. His friends have long cherished the plan of erecting a monument to him, which should be in the fullest sense a memorial raised by the rank and file of Swedish-Americans; but owing to the various "drives" during the war, the matter has been postponed until now. The monument which was unveiled on the anniversary of Enander's death, was designed by the sculptor, Carl J. Nilsson. It is a single block of Swedish granite, sixteen feet high, ornamented with runic patterns and with a bronze portrait relief on the side.



THE MONUMENT TO DR. ENANDER

Editorial

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

In commenting on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to President Wilson by the Norwegian Storting, the REVIEW spoke of

the high regard in which Wilson was held over there. Faith in him as the savior of war-ridden humanity had penetrated even to remote cottages in Norway, where his picture would be pinned on the wall as Lincoln's was in the days when kinsmen across the sea were fighting against slavery. It is true, the first enthusiasm waned, when it was found that no one man was strong enough to stand against the terrible forces of the old order. Still the Scandinavians withheld judgment. Again and again the Editor was asked, "Are not the Americans misjudging Wilson? Are they not forgetting his real greatness in their bitterness at his defeat?" In making the award of the Nobel Peace Prize, President of the Storting Buen spoke of Wilson's Fourteen Points as the "Constitution of Humanity" and said that the fundamental idea on which it was based would never die, but would preserve Wilson's name for future generations.

Time, which moves so fast in these days of publicity, is already doing for Wilson's name in America what distance did in Europe, clearing away misunderstandings and allowing the grandeur of his ideals to emerge. The truer conception of him and his work is taking shape in an organization recently formed in New York by a number of broad-minded men and women who wish, as they declare, to "steal a march upon history" and recognize in his lifetime the place history will surely accord Wilson as the interpreter of humanity's ideal striving. It is to be America's Nobel Foundation, bearing the name of an American recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. The Woodrow Wilson Foundation will be an endowment fund collected by a national subscription, the income to be used for awards to be made from time to time "to the individual or group that has rendered within a specified period meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought, or peace through justice."

Among the founders are men and women prominent in public life, cabinet members, diplomats, publishers, and editors. The fund will be administered by a nationally constituted committee. To Associates of the Foundation it will be of especial interest that the executive chairman is Mr. Hamilton Holt, president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. The national chairman is Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The organization has opened headquarters at 150 Nassau Street, New York. Before long it is planned to have representatives in every state, but there will be no "drive"; for it is believed that, when the plan is announced, Americans will be glad to send in their free will offerings without the need of artificial stimulus.

**PENALIZING
SCHOLARSHIP**

At present there is in the United States an import duty on books printed in English, but none on those printed in a foreign language. Now, however, we are confronted with the Fordney Bill, which threatens to impose an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent on "books of all kinds, bound or unbound" as well as on "drawings, etchings, maps, charts, music," etc., nay, in the case of books "bound wholly or in part in leather, the chief value of which is in the binding" there will be imposed a duty of thirty-three and a third per cent.

The tax will bear hard on the scholar, who even now has difficulty in procuring the tools of his poorly paid trade. In European countries the government subsidizes scholarship, art, and literature. We can hardly pick up a paper from the other side without reading of some State grant for artists' stipends, poets' salaries, works of scholarly research, or scientific expeditions. To the Gopher Prairie mind this smacks of socialism. We prefer to allow the poet to do hack work with his right hand and write poetry with his left; we let the philologist edit spellers to make money and publish his works of scholarly research at his own expense, while the man with an idea for a scientific expedition sits on the doorsteps of the rich. Fortunately the American rich are generous. And even though a poet falls by the wayside occasionally, or a scholarly mind is ground to pieces in the mill of daily tasks, that is their business. We believe in personal initiative and private generosity. But would it be too much to ask that the government refrain from actively punishing intellectual work by a prohibitive tariff on books?

The general reader who would like to enrich his life through contact with the minds of other nations will be more than ever handicapped if this bill becomes law. In our own special field, the Scandinavian, books have always been expensive, owing to the limited output in the small countries of the North; and after the war the cost of mechanical production has risen, so that prices are unreasonably high. Fifteen or twenty kronor is not an unusual price for a paper-covered novel even in the Scandinavian capitals. Add to this the freight cost and a reasonable commission to the American dealer, superimpose a tax of one-fifth the selling price on the American market, and you have a price that will drive the ordinary book-buyer away even from the paper-covered novel. If he is a lover of those stout leather backs glittering in gold and blue and red and green with which the Scandinavian publishers furnish their books, he is still more likely to see his favorite receding into the far distance under the withering influence of a tax amounting to one-third of the selling price. Let us hope that, like the Sibyl's books, they will seem more precious as they recede!

Current Events

U. S. A.

¶ In Washington preparations are moving forward with a view to making the Disarmament Conference next month a true world event; and the acceptance of the leading nations, to be present with delegations representative of the most important issues within the respective countries, gives promise of a gathering hardly second in its significance to the Versailles Peace meeting. ¶ Although the destruction of the ZR-2 took place abroad before its final acceptance by the United States Naval department, the attending loss of life, including a number of Americans, brought this calamity directly home to this country. However, aviation progress is not to be retarded by the accident, although it is said that greater care in the construction of dirigibles is likely to be exerted. ¶ Because peace with Germany had practically been in effect for some time previous to the signing of the treaty with the United States at Berlin, neither in political nor commercial circles here did the event itself cause any particular stir. Following the signing of the treaty, it still remained for the Senate and the Reichstag to sanction the procedure. ¶ A journalistic event of some significance was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the *New York Times*, many tributes being paid the publisher, Adolph S. Ochs, for taking a publication then in its last stage, and making of it one of the great newspapers of the world. ¶ The series of lectures delivered at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, by leading statesmen and economists before what is termed the Institute of Politics resulted in the discussion of some of the big problems confronting the world to-day. The Institute was financed by Bernard H. Baruch, who also provided further means for a repetition of the lectures in 1922 and 1923. ¶ The House of Representatives by a vote of 274 to 125 passed the revenue bill which revises the war revenue laws to raise in taxation about \$3,336,-000,000 so as to reduce taxes \$818,000,000 by 1923. The principal changes in present tax levies are: repeal of the excess profit tax; increase of the corporation income tax from 10 to 12½ per cent., effective next January 1; repeal of the income sur tax rates from 32 per cent. to 65 per cent., inclusive; increased exemptions to heads of families, effective as of last January 1 to \$2,500 for incomes not in excess of \$5,000, and additional exemptions for dependents to \$400 from \$200. ¶ A hotel rate war broke out in Atlantic City where one of the largest establishments announced a reduction from \$6 to \$2.50 a day, European plan, and the prediction is made that hotels in other places will be compelled to follow suit. ¶ Because of the large number of men out of employment, President Harding is considering calling a national conference to meet in Washington.

Norway

¶ The silver wedding of King Haakon and Queen Maud, July 22, demonstrated the popularity of the royal couple, which has been growing through the years. Innumerable gifts and letters and telegrams of congratulation came from all parts of the country and from all classes of people. With the exception of the Bolshevik papers, the whole press paid tribute to their majesties. A gift of 500,000 kroner was raised by national subscription. Among other presents were a portrait of Crown Prince Olav from the royal household, five vases from the king and queen of England, a silver tea-pot from dowager Queen Alexandra, and a silver flower stand from the dowager queen of Denmark. The state dinner, to which members of the government and personal friends of the royal family had been invited, was an impressive affair. The king spoke with much feeling in proposing the toast to the queen. Premier Blehr, on behalf of the government, expressed appreciation of the manner in which the king and queen had filled their places at the head of the nation. Crown Prince Olav thanked his parents for the happy home they had given him and for the manner in which they had received his friends. Dr. Nansen proposed the toast to the crown prince and in doing so thanked Queen Maud for having brought him up as a genuine Norwegian boy. ¶ Mr. Albert Schmedeman, who for eight years has been United States minister to Norway, left Christiania for America, July 29. The king conferred on him the grand cross of the order of St. Olaf, and Foreign Minister Ræstad gave a dinner in his honor, at which he expressed the appreciation of the government for the friendship and courtesy Mr. Schmedeman had shown Norway during his incumbency. Mr. Schmedeman, in these eight years, has won many friends by his unfailing tact and kindness. He returns now to his home in Madison, Wisconsin. ¶ The revelation of a Bolshevik plot in Sweden has caused a sensation in the Norwegian press, inasmuch as it was shown that the conspirators wanted to start a revolution in Norway simultaneous with that in Sweden and Finland. Orders to the Swedish Bolsheviks were sent from Moscow across Murmansk to the Norwegian town Tromsö, which was to have been the headquarters of the movement, and thence forwarded by Bolshevik dispatch riders across the Swedish border. The plot was not taken seriously in Norway, for it was realized that only a few extremists of little significance were implicated in it. There is no doubt that Bolshevism is on the decline in Norway. The National Federation of Labor Unions has lost 20,000 members since it became affiliated with the Third Internationale. ¶ An unusually large number of Americans of Norwegian extraction have visited Norway in the past summer, tempted no doubt by the favorable rate of exchange.

Denmark

¶ The two hundredth anniversary of the "royal missionary" Hans Egede's arrival in Greenland, since which time the connection between Greenland and Denmark has never been interrupted, was properly made the occasion of a visit to that distant possession by King Christian X and Queen Alexandrine. The royal couple, accompanied by their two sons, Crown Prince Frederik and Prince Knud, and a distinguished company, sailed from Copenhagen June 17 for the Faroes, which were the first objective of their trip. The king and queen were on board the cruiser *Valkyrien*, and the princes followed on the cadet ship *Hejmdal*. A few days later the steamer *Island* was sent out in order to be ready to convey the royal couple to the northerly coasts of Greenland, a task for which this polar ship was better fitted than the cruiser *Valkyrien*. Finally the Swedish steamer *Bele*, which was to bring food to the northern colonies of Greenland, started out with several passengers on board, among them the Danish bishops Ostenfeld and Ludwigs. ¶ On June 22 the royal party arrived in the Faroes; on June 26, in Iceland, and on Sunday, July 10, at Godthaab, Greenland. Everywhere the people flocked to see them, and the reception was as hearty as it could well be. The Icelanders presented their queen with a splendid national costume, and festivities were held in the capital Reykjavik as well as on the historic Thingvalla plain. At Reykjavik the national Icelandic wrestling known as *Glima* was held, and the king presented a magnificent silver cup to the victor. In Greenland, too, the natives gave exhibitions of their national sport, the kayak-rowing. ¶ From Godthaab the voyage was continued along the west coast north to Godhavn and Jacobshavn. At the latter place, the visit was interrupted suddenly by a wireless message from the *Bele* which had suffered an injury to its machinery and was in danger of sinking. The *Island*, still with the royal family on board, set out on a rescue expedition, and, after a few days' search, found the *Bele* stranded on a reef near Upernivik. The passengers had landed at Godthaab, but the crew were huddling under a tent on a rocky island not far from the place of the wreck. They were all taken on board the royal ship. By this accident, King Christian X and Queen Alexandrine went farther north than any Danish sovereign had ever traveled, farther even than the sea-king Christian IV when he made his famous voyage along the Norwegian coast to the North Cape. ¶ By means of the wireless the king received the tidings of the death from heart failure of Minister of the Interior Sigurd Berg, and by the same means he arranged with the government at home the appointment of the new cabinet member, Dr. Oluf Kragh, headmaster of Metropolitanskolen and member of the Landsting.

Sweden

¶ The expected announcement by the government that the Riksdag would be dissolved and new elections held was officially made on July 19. So far as the first chamber is concerned, this is a direct consequence of the constitutional amendments passed by the last Riksdag. For the second chamber, new elections are not obligatory, but inasmuch as the changes in the constitution include the parliamentary suffrage of women, a new order of election circuits, and a vast increase in the electorate—almost doubling it in fact—most people regarded it as a foregone conclusion that new elections would be held. Lately there have been voices in the Riksdag expressing doubt as to whether it would be right to add to the "election weariness" of the Swedish nation by plunging it again into a political campaign. ¶ Premier von Sydow declares, however, that the government thinks it right to give the new voters an opportunity to express their will. Besides, the premier continues in his pronouncement, it is impossible that any government should be formed at present which could count with any degree of certainty on the support of the Riksdag in questions of vital policy. This, naturally, has a paralyzing effect on the government's powers of action and is detrimental to a healthy parliamentary life. At present no one party has an absolute majority, for last fall the Socialists, who were the strongest, lost some seats to the Conservatives. ¶ It is possible that the coming elections may result in a signal victory for one party and thereby force the leaders of that party to take the responsibility of government. Immediately after the announcement by the government, the campaign began. Especially active are the two old party chiefs, Hjalmar Branting for the Socialists and Admiral Lindman for the Conservatives, who are now out on their usual speaking tours. ¶ The investigation of the great red conspiracy recently unearthed in northern Sweden is not yet completed, although the prisoners have been examined in the police court, and the police has made public certain reports. The investigation is carried on behind closed doors, as the custom is in cases of high treason, but so much has leaked out that there has been a Bolshevik conspiracy spreading over Sweden, Norway, and Finland, that a revolution was to be staged in the northern part of all three countries, and that the Finnish city Torneå was to be conquered first of all. A considerable amount of military spying has been carried on. The arrested men belonged to a secret organization and generally take the attitude of denying everything of which they are accused. A number of compromising documents have been found in their possession. ¶ Sweden, like Denmark, England, and many other countries, has suffered from a very hot and dry summer. Several large forest fires have resulted in losses amounting to millions of kronor.

Books

NORWEGIAN LIFE AND LITERATURE. English accounts and views especially in the 19th Century. By C. B. Burchardt. London, Milford, 1920.

This Oxford University product fills another gap in that scholarly chronicle of Scandinavian-Anglicana of which Schofield's translation of Bugge, Farley's work on the 18th Century, Norby's *Influence of Old Norse Literature Upon English Literature*, and the still unpublished investigations of Leach (Angevin England) and of Lieder (nineteenth century) are other links. Various chapters treat of books of travel in Norway, English accounts of Norwegian literature, and particularly the reception of Ibsen's dramas in England. Throughout the book one receives an impression of the mutual admiration of Englishmen and Norwegians—a fondness unfortunately deflected in literature in the years just before the war by Germany's passion for translation from the Norwegian and a demand for Norwegian plays, with which England could not compete. Of distinct value also are the chronological appendices exhibiting books on Norway, articles, translations, and dramatic performances. One is astonished to see that in the eighties as many as six books on Norwegian travel were published in one year.

Brief Notes

The total expenditures of the Swedish-American Art Exhibition which visited Sweden in 1920 was \$4,652.30 divided as follows: expenses in New York, \$908.60; in Göteborg, \$267; in Malmö, \$396.40; in Stockholm, \$1,257.75; freight and express charges, \$314.33; catalogues for New York, Sweden, and Chicago, invitations and postage, \$717.25; packing and shipping in Chicago, \$466.75; insurance, \$314.33. From this must be deducted the income from the sale of tickets and catalogues amounting to \$460.90, leaving a total net cost of \$4,191.40. The exhibition was financed entirely by Mr. C. S. Peterson of Chicago. In the arrangement of the exhibition in New York and Sweden Mr. Peterson was assisted by Dr. Leach and the staff of the Foundation.

In *The Nation* for August 17 John G. Holme has an article entitled "Consider Iceland!" in which he describes the settlement of the old dispute between Denmark and Iceland as a model of an international agreement on the basis of justice. He gives the fullest credit to the spirit of fairness in which Denmark has striven to right old wrongs and to the urbanity with which she has refused to be irritated by exhibitions of temper on the part of the Icelanders. The result has been the smoothing away of old rancor and the building up of a friendship which best showed itself at the time of the Slesvig reunion. Then the bishop of Iceland held a thanksgiving service in the cathedral of Reykjavik—a demonstration that would have been as unthinkable twenty years ago as for an Irish cardinal to celebrate a British military victory in a Dublin church.

In the America's Making exhibition the Swedes will show their gymnastics and their folk dancing, which is now in common use in the schools and playgrounds of the United States. A male chorus composed of the singing societies of New York will demonstrate the Swedish contribution to

American musical life. The plans of the Norwegian Exhibits Committee, of which Trygve Hammer is chairman, include a mural painting showing Leif Ericson's discovery of America. Mr. Hammer has the co-operation of Jonas Lie and other artists.

The feeling that the three Northern countries have many social and economic problems to solve, and that discussions of these and other factors bearing on the relations of the countries to each other would be mutually beneficial, resulted, in 1919, in the formation of the association called *Norden*.

The fine achievement of its first yearbook is duplicated in the second for 1921, which has recently been issued. Deeply imbued with the importance of furthering in each country knowledge of its neighbor by studying the literature, history, laws, and folk-life, encouraging travel and interchange of ideas, the book contains papers on such topics as joint legislation and unification of social laws, international collaboration in industrial research, the peace movement in the medieval North, the League of Nations in its relation to the Northern countries, a necrology, and résumés of the present political and economic situation in each of the three countries. The final chapter is a summary of what has been accomplished towards closer and more harmonious relations in 1920.

The Swedish Journalists' Association of America, which was organized in Chicago, January 7, 1920, have issued their first year book *Bläckfisken*, 1920-1921, under the editorial supervision of Jacob Bonggren, Herman Cederblad, and Erik G. Westman. The book consists of two hundred and sixty-one pages of sketches, stories, and poems, a who's who in the Swedish press, a list of Swedish newspapers in the United States with dates of founding, and other matters of interest. The editors of *Bläckfisken* for 1922, which is announced to appear next November, are Wilhelm Berger of New York, and Anders Schön of Worcester, Massachusetts.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation

For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information—

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Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmorgatan 5, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; E. E. Ekstrand, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, 18 Vestre Boulevard, H. P. Prior, President; N. L. Feilberg, Secretary; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, L. Strandgade 1, Christiania, K. J. Hougen, Chairman.

Dr. Leach in the West:

After "three weeks of saddle and spruce boughs, bannock and glacier-water" in Alberta, Dr. Leach took the trail southward to Seattle and San Francisco. A committee which included the Seattle Consuls of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden arranged a public dinner at the Hotel Washington on August 17; and after the dinner, Dr. Leach lectured on the Foundation and its work, at the Norway House. In San Francisco, the Scandinavian Clubs invited Dr. Leach to address them on August 24. Here again, a dinner was arranged by a Committee, of which the Chairman was Mr. E. H. Frisell, president of the San Francisco Chapter. Later Dr. Leach was invited to Berkeley to address the summer students of the University of California, in Wheeler Hall. For the first time, an officer of the Foundation has had an opportunity to lecture before Pacific Coast audiences on the Foundation and its work.

The Foundation, an Educational Institution:

During the months of July and August, the twenty American Fellows for 1921-1922 were sent to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, equipped with letters of introduction to the leading educators, scientists, and men of letters of the universities of the North. For all but one of these students free or reduced transportation was granted by commercial and passenger lines at the solicitation of the Foundation. In addition, one Honorary Fellow, Mr. S. A. Mathiasen, was sent to Denmark to the New International Peoples College at Elsinore; and one Honorary Fellow was given introductions to economists of Sweden.

Before September 1, eleven of the twenty Fellows appointed in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, had arrived in the United States; after discussing their plans with the Acting Secretary, they had determined upon their place and course of study for the year, and had been introduced to American experts in their various fields. It is to be remembered that each student presents totally new problems; that, of three students arriving in one day, one may wish to study mining in Montana, one may be interested in geological formations in North Carolina, and one may be planning to study dentistry in Philadelphia.

And then there is the constant stream of students, who, without having stipends from the Foundation or its associates abroad, come to the office of the Foundation for advice and introductions to experts and industrial plants in any and every section of the country. During the summer months no less than twenty of these students appeared, and this meant as many as ninety-five letters of introductions for them.

In the summer months, the correspondence with American colleges is always voluminous, for it is then that the Foundation nominates its Fellows and Scholars for special scholarships to be granted by the colleges. Fifteen American institutions considered papers of candidates, and the grants to be made will probably amount to more than \$4,000 for the year 1921-1922. *And so the work goes on*, even in the slack months of summer.

The Foundation, a Publishing House:

The new CLASSICS, *Ibsen's Early Plays*, in their first English version, and Geijerstam's *Book about Little Brother*, were published on September 15. These are the seventeenth and eighteenth volumes of the series.

A writer in *The Springfield Union*, choosing for his caption the familiar copyright phrase "Including the Scandinavian," said this of the Foundation's work among publishers: "This unselfish program, instituted without any hope of immediate financial success, apparently has inspired several publishing houses to follow its example, and there is plenty of reason for feeling grateful that their selections of subjects not only have been judicious, but with an eye toward securing the truly great, and not the near-great or the pseudo-great."

The long-promised *History of Scandinavian Art* is ready for the printer. It will be Volume V of the SCANDINAVIAN MONOGRAPHS. The Foundation is now receiving advance orders for this book, which will give the only authoritative treatment in English of the art of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.



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TRADE NOTES

INCREASE IN AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN TRADE

During the period 1913-1919 the volume of American-Scandinavian trade increased seven times. During 1919 the Scandinavian group—Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland and Finland—sent products to the United States valued at \$28,614,342, while the value of commodities shipped to them from the United States was \$453,977,232.

NORWAY'S TRADE CONTROL SHOWS BIG LOSS

According to former Premier Halvorsen the trade control by the Norwegian Government resulted in a total loss of 301,272,000 kroner. The Fishery Control alone caused a loss of 163,728,000 kroner. Mr. Halvorsen points out that it has proved an expensive experiment and warns against any attempt to make the control of industry occasioned by the war a basis for a permanent institution.

INCREASE OF DANISH MARGARINE FACTORIES

With the number of Danish margarine factories increasing from 38 in 1915 to almost 60 at the present time, the increase in the production of animal fats has not kept pace with the demand, and oil seeds have therefore been employed freely. In the five-year period, 1911-1916, the production of margarine in Denmark increased 59.53 per cent. The Government maintains as strict control over the manufacture, as in the case of butter, and the product is therefore generally recognized as equal to the best in the world.

STATUS OF SWEDISH BUSINESS FIRMS IN 1919-1920

According to the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Göteborg, an investigation into the financial position of 864 Swedish limited companies and banks having a share capital of more than 100,000 kronor shows that among those hardest hit were the earth and stone industries, and building, iron, and hardware companies. The leather, hair, and rubber industries were more fortunate, while the banks and insurance concerns were the least affected. The report adds that business during the first six months of the year showed no decided improvement.

NORWEGIAN-FRENCH TRADE DEVELOPMENT

The French-Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in Christiania is doing much to advance business between the two countries. The chamber has now almost 400 members and shows a healthy growth with 244,617 kroner in its treasury at the beginning of the present year.

ENGLAND ONCE MORE DANISH BUTTER MARKET

After making good use of the American market as a selling field for Danish butter while England maintained restrictions to encourage home production, the butter exporters of Denmark are once more turning to the English as their principal consumers. The outlook is encouraging, both as regards prices and production. It is believed, however, that the United States still contains good possibilities for the selling of Danish butter on a large scale as the article met with the most gratifying reception here.

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SHIPPING NOTES

PLANS FOR FLENSBOURG FREE PORT

Flensburg is making extensive plans for the construction of its free port which is believed to possess great maritime possibilities. The work is to cost around 22,500,000 marks and the harbor is to have a depth of $6\frac{1}{4}$ meters. Construction of the docks is expected to cost 8,000,000 marks.

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE EXPANSION

In taking over Thor Thoresen's East Africa Line, the Norwegian America Line has increased its fleet with five ships of 22,000 tons. The ships are comparatively new and have been renamed as follows: Norefjord, Tyrifjord, Randsfjord, Fjordfjord, and Langfjord.

SWEDISH SHIPPING VS. GERMAN AND BELGIAN

That Swedish shipping has been greatly affected by the competition of German and Belgian firms is the assertion of Consul General Axel Johnson, director of the Johnson Line, in an interview in *Svensk Handelstidning*. Mr. Johnson adds that the low freight rates quoted in Hamburg have tempted many to ship Swedish goods via that port to the great detriment of Swedish shipowners. To counteract this he says the Government should reduce its rates for freight on export articles, and still greater reductions in overhead expenses than those obtaining at the present time should be made by shipowners.

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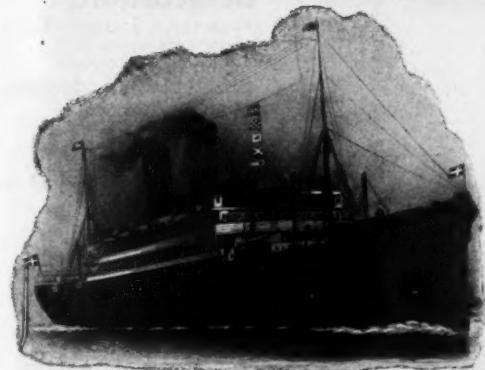
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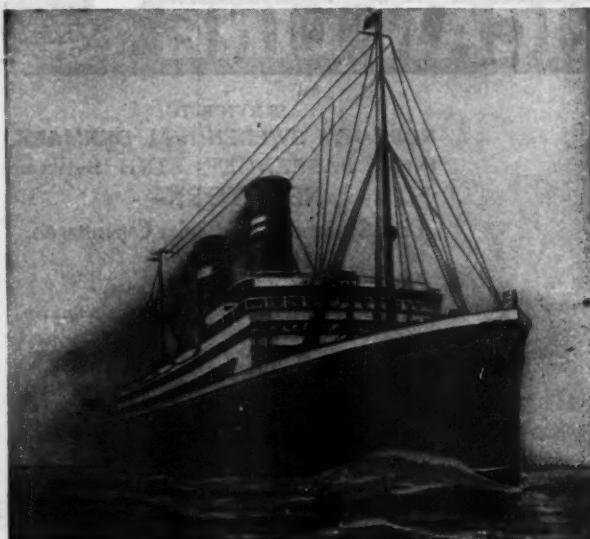
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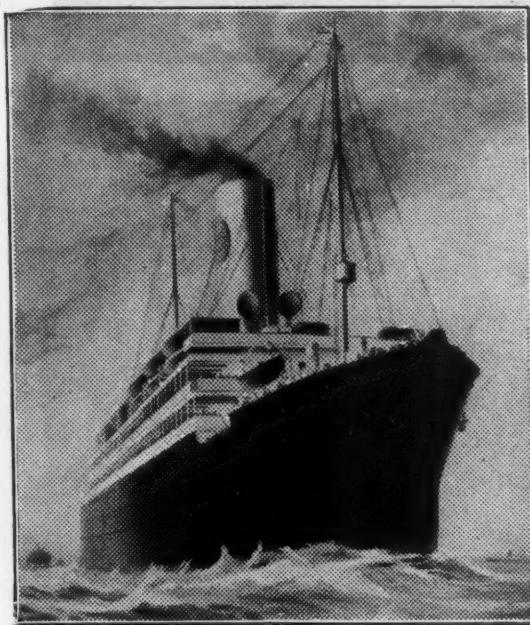
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